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Estate tax. Regulations 63 (1922 edition) under the Revenue act of 1921. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1922. 10c.)

Experiences of cities with exemption of new construction from taxation. (New York: State Bureau of Municipal Information of the N. Y. State Conference of Mayors. 1922. Pp. 4.)

Regulations 55 (1922 edition) relating to stamp taxes on documents. (Washington: Internal Revenue, Treasury Dept. 1922. 5c.)

Tax exemptions on real estate, an increasing menace. (White Plains, N. Y.: Westchester County Chamber of Commerce. 1922. Pp. vi, 99.)

Population and Migration

NEW BOOKS

CARR-SAUNDERS, A. M. *The population problem; a study in human evolution.* (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1922. Pp. 516. \$7.)

DIXON, R. B. *The racial history of man.* (New York: Scribner's. 1922.)

ORTH, S. P. *Our foreigners: a chronicle of Americans in the making.* (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. ix, 255.)

Fourteenth census of the United States, 1920. Vol. III, *Composition and characteristics of the population by states.* (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1922. \$2.50.)

Social Problems and Reforms

NEW BOOKS

ABEL, M. H. *Successful family life on the moderate income: its foundation in a fair start; the man's earnings; the woman's contribution; the coöperation of the community.* (Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1921. Pp. xii, 247. \$2.)

In twenty short chapters Mrs. Abel has presented her views on successful family life. A large share of attention is devoted to financial problems, but brief consideration is given to such topics as efficiency in housework, child training, family advancement, and "the satisfactions of life." One of the most interesting chapters is entitled "The housewife's contribution through housework." This is a clever defense of the home as an economical producing unit. Since Mrs. Abel sees in the housewife an efficient combination of comptroller, purchasing agent, superintendent, laborer, teacher, and entertainer, quite naturally she insists that such a position demands thorough training.

It is probably not unjust to say that few, if any, new facts are presented in this book, and that few new views are advanced. The tone of the work is homiletic rather than scientific. But right here lies the value of the essay: it is sincere, persuasive, and sane. In diction and in point of view it is adapted to the man or woman in the moderate income class. It is full of practical ideas on family finance. Perhaps the highest compliment the reviewer can pay Mrs. Abel is to confess his intention of trying out two of her specific suggestions.

Yet the reader of this book can hardly fail to discover that many vital points in successful family life have been ignored. One looks in vain

for a discussion of the things that should be considered before marriage. Certain prenuptial precautions have, probably, a large or even controlling influence on successful family life on the moderate income. That children are a necessary part of a family is taken for granted; yet not a word is said about the possibility of an excessive flock of children breaking the health of the mother and reducing the family to poverty. It would have been well worth Mrs. Abel's while to pause for a formal consideration of some of the most frequent causes of family failure, and of the means of combating these causes.

In short, *Successful Family Life on the Moderate Income* offers small contribution to the science of economics and fails adequately to cover the subject announced on the title page; but, as far as it goes, the book is sound and may well prove helpful to husbands and wives who have given little thought to family management.

FRANK H. STREIGHTOFF.

BABSON, R. W. *New tasks for old churches: studies of the industrial community as the new frontier of the church.* (New York: Revell. 1922. Pp. 190. \$1.)

BARNES, L. C. *Intensive powers on the western slopes.* (Philadelphia: Judson Press. 1922. Pp. 53. \$1.)

BIERSTADT, E. H. *Aspects of Americanization.* (Cincinnati, O.: Stewart Kidd Co. 1922. Pp. 260.)

BLOODGOOD, R. *The federal courts and the delinquent child: a study of the methods of dealing with children who have violated federal laws.* Children's Bureau pub. no. 103. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1922. Pp. 71. 10c.)

BOSSARD, J. H. S., editor. *Child welfare; with a supplement on present-day social and industrial conditions in Austria.* The Annals, Nov., 1921. (Philadelphia: Am. Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science. 1922. \$1.)

BROGDEN, M. S. *Handbook of organization and method in hospital social service: an outline of policies as practiced at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.* (Baltimore, Md.: Norman, Remington Co. 1922. Pp. 77. \$2.50.)

BRUÈRE, R. W. *The coming of coal.* Prepared for the educational committee of the commission on the church and social service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. (New York: Y. M. C. A. Press. 1922. Pp. 123. \$1.)

CHESTERTON, G. K. *Eugenics and other evils.* (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1922. Pp. 188.)

CLARK, W. I. *Health service in industry.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. ix, 168.)

In a compact, readable and practical volume Dr. Clark explains the organization and function of the factory dispensary, the function and problems of the industrial physician and the industrial nurse. Although based on a course given by the author at Harvard Medical School, the book is unencumbered with professional or technical terms; rather, its simplicity and concreteness commend the book to the industrial executive.

C. L. S.

CORBIN, J. *The middle class and the future.* (New York: Scribner's. 1922. \$3.)

COX, G. C. *The public conscience; social judgments in statute and common law.* (New York: Holt. 1922. Pp. xix, 477. \$3.)

DARROW, C. *Crime: its causes and treatment.* (New York: Crowell. 1922. Pp. 292. \$2.50.)

Contains a chapter on Industrialism and Crime (pp. 203-213).

DARLINGTON, T. *Health and efficiency.* (New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Co. 1922. Pp. 262.)

ELLWOOD, C. A. *The reconstruction of religion: a sociological view.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. xv, 323. \$2.25.)

"A religion adapted to the requirements of continuous progress toward an ideal society, consisting of all humanity" (p. 64), in harmony with science, with sociology, and with reason is outlined here. The author examines the requirements of a social religion in each department of life—the family, economics, politics, social pleasure—and finds them to be in every case identical with the ethical principles taught by Jesus. The "positive Christianity" which he describes would completely transform our present "semi-pagan civilization." In the chapter entitled "Religion and the economic life," he concludes that the aim of economic life should be the service of humanity, with service rendered to society as a whole as the basis for remuneration. Definite measures tending in this direction are private coöperative enterprises, public ownership of suitable industries, democracy in industry, equalization of opportunity, and minimum standards of welfare to be guaranteed by the community.

EDGERTON, A. H. *Industrial arts and pre-vocational education in junior high schools.* (Milwaukee, Wis.: Bruce Pub. Co. 1922. Pp. 104. 80c.)

FLEXNER, B. and OPPENHEIMER, R. *The legal aspect of the juvenile court.* Children's Bureau pub. no. 99. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1922. Pp. 42. 5c.)

FOSDICK, R. B. *Our machine civilization.* An address delivered at the commencement exercises of Wellesley College, 1922. (Wellesley, Mass.: Wellesley College. 1922. Pp. 19.)

HOLT, A. E. *Social work in the churches: a study in the practice of fellowship.* Prepared for the educational committee of the commission on the church and social service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. (Boston: Pilgrim Press. 1922. Pp. 131. 60c.)

HOLT, W. S. *The Federal Board for Vocational Education: its history, activities and organization.* Institute for Government Research, monograph no. 6. (New York: Appleton. 1922. Pp. xi, 74.)

HOPWOOD, J. O. *Analysis and classification of performance in vocational relations.* (Boston: R. G. Badger. 1922. Pp. 128.)

HORN, D. *How it could be done.* (Indianapolis, Ind.: Author, Box 933. 1922. Pp. 450.)

Labor and social questions in general.

HUNTER, E. B. *Office administration for organizations supervising the health of mothers, infants, and children of pre-school age.* Children's Bureau pub. no. 101. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1922. Pp. 216. 20c.)

JOHNSON, F. E. *The social gospel and personal religion: are they in conflict?* (New York: Y. M. C. A. Press. 1922. Pp. 49. 25c.)

KNOWLES, M. *Industrial housing*. (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1920. Pp. xxv, 408. \$5.)

Housing for factory workers is the primary subject of this book. It begins with an historical survey and then deals with the advantages of modern industrial housing, the selection of site, the development of town plan, streets and pavements, sewerage and drainage, the collection and disposal of town wastes, accessory buildings, the administration and supervision of construction, and the management of industrial towns. The author was chief engineer in the Division of Passenger Transportation and Housing of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, and draws largely from the experience of that organization during the war. It is essentially the book of an engineer, four of the thirteen chapters dealing exclusively with questions ordinarily handled only in engineering textbooks, which gives this work a distinctive value as an accession to housing literature. The title however is misleading, because the author gives practically no attention to existing housing conditions of industrial workers or to improvement of industrial housing through legislation or by philanthropic or coöperative agencies.

JAMES FORD.

LORIA, A. *I fondamenti scientifici della riforma economica. Studio sulle leggi della produzione*. (Torino: Fratelli Bocca Editori. 1922. Pp. 572. 60 l.)

McCLENAHAN, B. A. *Organizing the community: a review of practical principles*. (New York: Century. 1922. Pp. xviii, 260. \$1.75.)

MANGOLD, G. B. *Children born out of wedlock: a social study of illegitimacy, with particular reference to the United States*. University of Missouri studies, vol. III, no. 3. (Columbia, Mo.: Univ. of Missouri. 1921. Pp. x, 209.)

This is an important monograph which will undoubtedly prove of great value to the social worker, and parts of which should interest the general student of population problems or of the evolution of the position of woman in our social and legal systems. Especially is this true of chapters 1 and 2.

Chapter 1, after presenting the importance of birth registration, gives an historical review of such statistics (extremely meagre and in good part conjectural) of illegitimacy as are available for this country. So far as registration figures or census estimates indicate, the illegitimacy rate (1918) varies from .72 per cent of the total births in Massachusetts to 5.07 per cent in Virginia; and from .15 per cent "white, mother Italian" to 1.40 per cent "white, of native parents," and 11.10 per cent for the negroes. Children's Bureau estimates differ somewhat from those of the census; for instance, the Children's Bureau figure for Massachusetts is 2.3 per cent instead of .72 per cent. For various cities, estimates run from 1.0 per cent for New York to 8.2 per cent for Kansas City, and 16.9 per cent and 18.8 per cent respectively for the negroes in St. Louis and Washington. The chapter ends with some consideration of common law marriage, previous sex irregularity, and migration of mothers.

The discussion, in chapter 2, of the causes and conditions underlying illegitimacy is excellent. It is well documented and gives consideration to European as well as American conditions. Among these are low

mentality, lack of home training, overcrowding, unwholesome recreation, drunkenness, sexual suggestibility, lack of religious training, war, age, country and city life, and proportion of unmarried men and women. Chapter 5, on the outcome for the child, is also of general interest. Here there is significant matter on the relation of illegitimacy to the number of still births and to infant mortality.

The other chapters, on commercial agencies for the care of mothers, philanthropic and public agencies, the age of consent, legislative reform, and prevention are of more direct interest to the specialist social worker.

The introduction is excellent in attitude and insight, though the author is perhaps a bit too optimistic with regard to the rapidity with which change of sentiment about the double standard of morality is going on.

Aside from the Children's Bureau's *Report of Illegitimacy as a Child Welfare Problem*, the only other outstanding books in English are those of Leffingwell, now somewhat out of date, and Kammerer. This study will take rank as one of the serious studies of the problem in this country. The University of Missouri is to be congratulated upon the mechanical make-up of the book.

A. B. WOLFE.

MUNRO, W. B. and OZANNE, C. E. *Social civics*. (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. xiii, 697. \$1.72.)

MURPHY, J. J., WOOD, E. E. and ACKERMAN, F. L. *The housing famine. A triangular debate*. (New York: Dutton. 1920. Pp. xvi, 246.)

This is a triangular debate between Mr. Murphy, former tenement house commissioner, Mrs. Wood, who studied housing intensively at Columbia, and Mr. Ackerman, an architect. The problem thus debated was: What are we going to do about the housing famine? Topic I: Conditions—causes—remedies. Topic II: Shall public credit be employed? Topic III: Shall we have municipal housing? Topic IV: Shall we exempt mortgages and improvements from taxation? Topic V: How shall we deal with congestion? Topic VI: How can land, labor and materials be made available? Topic VII: What are the first steps? Topic VIII: Summary and conclusion.

The positions taken were widely dissimilar and would ordinarily be classified as conservative, liberal, and radical, respectively. The speakers are alert, but have supplied very little material with which to substantiate their positions and the problem which they faced is not effectively solved by any of them. The volume has utility for classroom discussions and would probably be useful to many members of the general public who have not hitherto adequately appreciated the complexity of the housing problem.

JAMES FORD.

PENTY, A. J. *Post-industrialism*. (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. 157. \$2.)

PHILLIPS, M. *The young industrial worker: a study of his educational needs*. (New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 1922. Pp. 142. \$1.50.)

REISNER, E. H. *Nationalism and education since 1789. A social and political history of modern education*. (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. xiii, 575. \$2.60.)

RICH, MRS. K. F. *A community trust survey of prenatal care in Chicago*. (Chicago: Chicago Community Trust. 1922. Pp. 102.)

RIVET, H. *Etude de la loi portant fixation définitive de la législation sur les loyers.* (Paris: Giard. 1922. Pp. 192.)

Since the armistice Paris has suffered even more than New York from a scarcity of houses. Attempts of the government to ameliorate this condition culminated in the law of March 31, 1922. M. Rivet's book gives the text of this law, with a commentary and criticism from the point of view of a trained jurist. There is an introductory chapter setting forth the causes of the scarcity of houses and criticizing the infraction of civil rights by the present legislation in favor of the tenants, the excuse for such infraction being the extraordinary conditions resulting from the war.

R. R. W.

SELLIER, H. *La crise du logement.* (Paris: Office Public d'Habitations à Bon Marché de la Seine. 1922.)

SNEDDEN, D. S. *Educational sociology.* (New York: Century. 1922. Pp. xii, 689. \$4.)

SOUTHARD, E. E. and JARRETT, M. C. *The kingdom of evils: psychiatric social work present in 100 case histories together with a classification of social divisions of evil.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. \$5.)

RYAN, J. A. and MILLAR, M. F. X. *The state and the Church.* (New York: Macmillan. 1922. Pp. vi, 331.)

A collection of papers setting forth the teaching of the Catholic Church concerning the state. The student of economics will be more particularly interested in chapter 9 (pp.208-220) on "Erroneous theories concerning the functions of the state," by Dr. Ryan.

VEILLER, L. *A model housing law.* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1920. Pp. xiv, 430.)

The author states that "this new edition represents not only the experience of all the states and cities in the country which have enacted housing laws since 1914, but also the experience as well of the author in his capacity as secretary of the National Housing Association in aiding in the drafting of such laws, in adapting them to local conditions and in meeting the difficulties which have arisen." The list of state housing laws of the country which have been based upon his model housing law includes those of Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa. The book was first published in 1914 and was reviewed in the AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW for December, 1915 (p. 896). Its predecessor was *Model Tenement House Law*, issued by Veiller in 1910.

Pages vii to x indicate by section number and page number the paragraphs in which changes have been made in this edition. All modifications have been carefully made. Unquestionably, Veiller's *Model Housing Law* should be used by all American cities contemplating improvement of their building or housing laws. Though the book is unpleasantly didactic in tone, it is by all odds the most useful guide in its field.

JAMES FORD.

Behind the scenes in a hotel. (New York: Consumer's League of N. Y. 1922. Pp. 47.)

The Consumers' League of Cincinnati: a year's record. (Cincinnati, O.: Consumers' League, 25 East Ninth St. 1922. Pp. 8.)

The physician in industry: a symposium. Special report no. 22. (New York: National Industrial Conference Board. 1922. Pp. 98. \$1.)

Sedgwick County, Kansas: a church and community survey. (New York: Doran. 1922. Pp. x, 70.)

Social hygiene legislation manual 1921. (New York: Am. Social Hygiene Assoc. 1921. Pp. 80. 25c.)

Insurance and Pensions

Versicherungswesen. Vol. I—*Allgemeine Versicherungslehre.* Vol. II—*Besondere Versicherungslehre.* By ALFRED MANES. Third edition. (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. 1922. Pp. xiv, 231; xiv, 357. \$3.70.)

This treatise on the business of insurance was originally published as a volume of a series of handbooks on commerce and industry, in 1905. Its purpose as stated in the introduction to the first edition was to provide a textbook explaining the business from a scientific and matter-of-fact point of view. Purely theoretical controversies were eliminated. Workmen's insurance was not included, as belonging more to the field of political science. For similar reasons, no extended attention was given to insurance mathematics or insurance law. Although addressed particularly to those who are unfamiliar with the insurance business, it was intended to be useful to individuals who already had some knowledge along insurance lines.

The purpose of the text has been in no wise altered in the later editions. The second edition was brought out in 1913 in order to include new developments in insurance regulation, contracts, and general practice. The third results in large measure from the changes which have come with the World War and its attendant complications. The author also has been able to take advantage of the large increase in literature on the subject which has appeared during the last decade.

Volume I is devoted to the treatment of insurance in general, its history, significance, organization and technique. Considerable space is devoted to governmental policy with regard to insurance, especially to state supervision of finances and the contract. Of particular interest to economists is the section on the economic significance of insurance, and that dealing with the advancement of insurance as a science and as a subject of education. Volume II has to do with individual branches of the insurance business, sections being devoted to the following types of insurance: sickness and invalidity, accident, liability, transportation (including both marine and inland), hail, and live stock. The more important of the miscellaneous but relatively undeveloped lines are treated in another section, these corresponding roughly to the side lines written by fire and marine companies in the United States and to the minor casualty lines. As might be expected in a German treatise, considerable space is given to the subject of re-insurance.